problinhed in 1843, when he was candidate for the Presidency, the first and second letters of "Oralow" are reprinted; and in a biography of him which had appeared shortly before, and was supposed to be from the pen of one of his most distinguished political and personal friends, the letters of "Patrick Henry" are attributed to President Advanced in the letters of the pen of one of his most distinguished philately personal friends, the letters of "Patrick Henry" are attributed to President Adams. But it is certain that Mr. Adams was not the author of these letters; and it is also certain that during or shortly after their publications are the statement of the statement o is also certain that during or shortly after their publication it was known in political circles who the authout was. The suspicion that the President had written them was repelled at the time by such journals friendly is his Administration as deemed the suspicion to be worthy of notice. The tone of those essays, however sailable to the occasion, would have been unbecoming in the President of the United States, to say nothing of the impropriety, under any circumstances, of an anoxymous discussion, in any tone, by the President of the Vice-President's public conduct as the presiding officer of the Senate. It may be remarked, by the way, that the editor of Mr. Calhoun's works describes the two letters signed "Oralow" as "the following the said of the senate of the Vice-President's public conduct as the presiding officer of the Senate. It may be remarked, by the way, that the editor of Mr. Calhoun's works described the two letters signed "Oralow" as "the following the said of the senate of the Se

way, that the editor of Mr. Calhoan's works describes the two letters signed "Onslow" as "the following correspondence," but gives no part of the argument on the other side, except the extract copied by "Onslow" for the purpose of answering, or, as he thought, of demolishing it.

The charge against Mr. Clay is yet graver than that against Mr. Adams, if it was intended to imply that Mr. Clay "called Mr. Randolph to the field" for remarks made by Mr. R. in the Senate which were within the fair limits of legislative debate. These remarks, says the editor, were "highly offensive" to Mr. Clay, "his (Mr. Adams's) Secretary of State." Now, nothing is better known than that it was not to Mr. Randolph's strictures, bitter as they were, on the Administration of which Mr. Clay was a member, nor on his own share in it, to which Mr. Clay took exception. But Mr. Randolph, in the words of his friendly biographer," so far forgot himself as to indulge in language of the "grossest personal insult," and refused to "make "any satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty." On

own share in it, to which Mr. Clay took exception. But Mr. Randolph, in the words of his friendly biographer, "so far forgot himself as to indulge in language of the "grossest porsonal insult," and refused to "make "any satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty." On a memorable occasion Mr. Clay said to his countrymen, no man "holds in deeper abhorence than I do "the pernicious practice of duelling. Condemned, as "it must be, by the judgment and philosophy, to say "nothing of the religion, of every thinking man, it is "an affair of feeling about which we cannot, although "we should, reason. The true correction will be found "when all shall unite, as all ought to unite, in its uniqualified proscription." Such a condition of public bentiment did not exist—it does not now exist—when Mr. Randolph offered to Mr. Clay "the grossest personal insult." At this trying moment, Henry Clay, as William Pitt, Alexander Hamilton, and other generous spirits had done before him, suffered his "judgment," his "philosophy," and his "religion" to yield to the force of circumstances, and to the tyranny of that public sentiment which thunders its bomilie against him who fights a duel, and yet "points the finger of scorn" against him who refuses to do so. But, as Mr. Randolph said on the ground to a friend, "Clay seahn, but not vindictive." And, indeed, he was not vindictive; for, when some excitement was produced by the premature discharge of Mr. Randolph's pittol, Mr. Clay generously interpoeed, exclaiming that it was entirely an accident. In the year next preceding Mr. Randolph's death Mr. Clay writes to Judge Brooke:

"You ask how smity was restored between Mr. Randolph and me. There was no explanation, no intervention. Observing him in the Senate one night teeble, and looking as if he were not long for this world, and benn myself engaged in a work of peace, with corresponding feelings I shoot hand with him. The salutation was corial on both sides. I afterward left a card at his lodgings, where, I understood, he had been canford by

The resentment of these two eminent men had ended in a reconciliation in some respects so touching that it might have been reasonably expected that, whenever the truth of history should require an allusion to their once mortal hostility, it would at least not be made in a sneering spirit. From the editor of Mr. Calboun's works an allusion to it in such a spirit comes with a peculiarly ill grace. Mr. Calboun himself, under circumstances less stringent than those Mr. with a peculiarly ill grace. Mr. Calboun himself, under circumstances less stringent than those Mr. Clay was placed in, was once on the eve of a duel with Mr. Grosvenor. It was a case of great difficulty. But Mr. Clay, who was then Speaker of the House of Representatives, though he could not act officially in the matter, yet as an individual interposed his good offices, and with such carnestness and effect as to stop the duel.

* Garland's Life of Randolph, ii, 254—258, † Garland's Life of Randolph, ii, 362, CRANBERRY CULTURE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CAPE Con, Mass., Friday, Feb. 15, 1856. In my previous letters which have appeared in THE TRIBURE I have treated upon soils, locations, and the methods of preparing them for the reception of the young plant; and it may not now be amiss to point out the best methods of setting the vine. As many of your readers at this time are taking considerable interest in the subject, and are seeking from me by letters for further information, you will indulge me with a brief space in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, that I may in

ome measure meet their demands.

I assume that the reader has followed the directions which have been presented, and that a location is now ready for the vine to be planted. The first question which an intelligent man would ask is, " How shall I set out the vines so that i may depend upon them succeeding, at least with a reasonable degree of cer-

You can plant in such a way that you may insure failure; and you can, on the other hand, proceed in such a manner as to calculate upon success following

There are several ways of setting out the vine, all of which have their individual merits. I will state these and then point out that particular method which successful experience mostly favors and approves.

Planting in the sod has been resorted to by many, and is deemed by some as an excellent plan. The yard may have been selected from which the vines are to be taken, and a particular extent measured off on

Planting in the sod has been resorted to by many, and is deemed by some as an excellent plan. The yard may have been selected from which the vines are to be taken, and a particular extent measured off on which the plant is thrifty. The purchaser proceeds to work by cutting out a sod of from nine to twelve inches square. When he has obtained the quantity he decires, he measures off on his own patch such an extent of land as he thinks these sods will plant. A hole is to be dug, into which the sod mustihe placed, and then stamped upen, so as to fix it somewhat firmly in the soil. These are generally placed at from two to three feet apart, but the distance, of course, will be determined by the quantity of vines the cultivator has at his command. The nearer they can be placed to each other, the sooner will the yard be matted over.

Doubtless this is a good and safe method, but there is one serious objection lying against it, which is the liability of wild stuff being introduced with the sod into the new location. If the grass gets a start of the vines in the first year, there will always be some difficulty in keeping it down, and it will most certainly retard the process of matting. It is this probability which causes this plan to be looked upon with a little shyness. Could the vine be obtained in the sod, free from grass and other foul staff, this method would be the safest and most reliable.

The second plan is to bury the vines, separating from their roots, earth and any grass which may be found among them, thus relieving them of those impediments to their development which I have before specified. These vines are generally planted closer than in the sod, allowing but fifteen or eighteen inches as the greatest distance. The cultivator places them in a basket and suspends it over his neck by means of which he makes the hole which is to receive the vine, around the roots of which the earth is to be closely pressed. This method is excellent, as the vines are thereby relieved from weeds or anything that might retard

plan is as follows: Cut with a knife from the matured wine the upright spens; let these be from three to four inches in length, and put three or four of them together into a hole not more than an inch deep, pressing the soil around them. Roots will start out and form from the base of the leaves, and thus good vines in time can be bad. But it will be well to state that a yard planted on this plan will not come to that maturity in four or five years which is obtained by the other methods I have described, and consequently it cannot be seen any property.

be so remunerative.

Some have obtained vines and have cut them into two or three-inch lengths by means of a common hay-cutter. These are taken and scattered on the pre-pared patch, as you would sow wheat or rye, and are afterward harrowed into the soil. From these will pring young spens and vines, but much time is required to mature them.

Again, take the common runner, cut it up into about four-inch lengths, plant it in the center so that the two ends will stick out, pointing in different directions; the center will take root, and thus you will have the sayantage of two runners out.

the center will take root, and thus you will have the advantage of two runners over one.

The vine can be raised from the berry or seed, but experience has proved that though it is a cheap way to go to work, yet in the end it is most expensive, because the plants are apt to be killed by the weather, or from other causes, and oven could they be saved, it would still be a dear way of raising Cranberries, because so many years are required to bring them to a perfect bearing condition.

The method of planting which is now most commonly followed is the second one which I have named in
this letter. It is preferred because of the reasons I
have specified, and because those who have planted
their yards on this plan have met with the most success. All these methods have been followed with some
degree of success, but none with so much as that which
has been had by planting the vine with its degree of success, but none with so much as that which has been had by planting the vine with its roots cleaned of earth and wild grapes that might have been found among them at the time they were taken up for transplanting. Because successful experiment has proved this most generally to be the pet method of setting out the vine, I therefore with confidence recommend it to the intending Cranberry cultivator.

SEPTIMUS.

A RARE ORNAMENTAL TREE.

Rare only because it is rarely used for ornamental purposes; yet it is uncommonly beautiful, of rapid growth and hardy, and easy to transplant from its native woods, where it abounds in all the States south of atitude 410. This tree is familiarly known as the Sweet Gum-an accidental name given to distinguish it from the Sour or Black Gum, which is also known in the New-England States by the name of Pep-

The scientific name of the Sweet Gum is Liquid Amber.

Both names are appropriate enough. The tree exudes a white wax, odoriferous and soft, which hardens and grows dark, somewhat like amber, by expo-

The tree is one of the very cleanest, so far as regards insects, and its effects upon the earth or air where it flourishes most abundantly, with the exception of covering the ground with its curious fruit, which is about the size of medium "button-balls," the fruit of the Syeamore, (Planus Occidentalis.) These balls are full of honey-like cells that contain the seeds, which

may be planted like those of the Pine family.

Michaus, the author of that great work the North
American Sylva, spoke of this tree as far north as Portsmouth, N. H., but we have rarely seen it north of the City of New-York. There are some native treet in Jones's Wood; it is quite abundant in New-Jersey, and especially so in all the cotton-growing States. It abounds also in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Southern Illinois. It is held in very low repute as a timber tree for the farmer's use, though it would make good beards for many purposes.

It is for shade and ornament alone that we call at-

tention to it, and in that respect it is deserving of special notice. It is also of great value as a medicinal tree. It is esteemed where best known as an infallible specific for all complaints of the nature of diarrhea, for the treatment of which a tea is made of the bark. From what we personally know of its value in such ases, we cannot speak too highly of it. Hovey, in speaking of this tree, and recommending

it, in the March number of his magazine says:

it, in the March number of his magazine says:

"The Sweet Gum forms a large tree, having somewhat the appearance of a maple, from thirty to fifty feet high, according to the soil and latitude in which it grows; the trunk is straight, nearly uniform in thickness, to the hight of twenty feet or more, where its branches begin to diverge. The bark of the trees while young is nearly smooth; but as they acquire size and age it becomes thick and deeply farrowed; the secondary branches being covered with a dry, flaky bark, the plates of which are attached at the edge and not on the face, as in other trees. The leaves are smooth and of a yellowish green, varying in size from three inches to six inches in diameter, and they are palmate, that is, they are divided into four deeply—out lobes, resembling in shape a star. The male and female flowers appear on the same tree, the former female flowers appear on the same tree, the former being rather inconspicuous, while the latter are oval cattins one and a half inches long. These appear in March or April, and are succeeded by a globular fruit, bristling with points, suspended by a slender pedicel one to two inches long, and containg one or two small, blackish, perfect seeds. The leaves change to a deep ed or almost an orange scallet, immediately after the red, or almost an orange scarlet, immediately after the first frosts, and keep their brilliant color for some time. first frosts, and keep their brikiant color for some time. As the tree is so extensively distributed, so it is found in all varieties of soil, from the dry and gravelly lights of the north to the deep river bottoms of the south and west. On the unpropitious soils it usually does not not grow more than twenty or thirty feet high, but in favorable localities it attains its amplest dimensions. Michaux measured a tree which he found growing in a swamp in Augusta, Ga., that was fifteen feet in circumference, with a summit in proportion to the size of the trunk."

The shape of the leaves is much like that of the

The shape of the leaves is much like that of the maple, and the tree is equally hardy and valuable for a shade tree. When planted in open ground it branches low and forms a spreading top. In England, where it has been introduced as a rare foreign tree, it is much admired. If better known, we think it would be popular here. It might, at least in part, take the place of the omnipresent Ailanthus.

WESTERN MUTTON.

It is one of the incomprehensible things in Western Agriculture that so little attention is paid to the business of fattening sheep. With a vast country as well adapted to making mutton as pork, and in many respects even better, it is one of the rarest things to see a farm devoted to the raising of sheep for their meat alone, while it is equally rare to find a farmer who does not raise hogs and fatten them for their pork.

We are aware that the West is full of sheep, and that the business is not considered very profitable There are some good flocks-in fact, some large flockmasters, whose principal business is to raise sheepbut it is for their fleece alone. Very few farmers, East or West, have ever made a business of making mutton. The sheep are almost entirely bred for wool, not for meat. And besides this, more than one half of all the sheep in the United States are not bred distinctly for meat or wool, but simply because they are sheep, and will answer in some sort for both purposes; but their fleece is often of a coarse, unprofitable kind, and their bodies lean and light. Such sheep are naturally slow to acquire fat when fed for that purpose, just as their fleece is naturally of light weight or coarse fiber. Such sheep are not

profitable, although so common all over the country. Of all varieties of domestic animals the flesh of sheep is least used, except in cities, in proportion to the quantity that is, or rather might be, profitably provided. We esteem mutten almost the very best kind of meat consumed by a civilized people. That its production would be found among the most profitable we have no doubt, provided a good breed of sheep were selected, especially for their meat-producing qualities. For this purpose we esteem the South-Down variety the very best. We have known flocks of fat sheep of this sort sold here for \$25 per head. Certainly this is a paying price. We have several times this Winter reported sales of sheep of the longwooled kind at \$12 to \$20 per head, which was equal to 12 to 16 cents per pound for the meat. Is this a prefitable price for the farmer, particularly the farmer of the West, the greatest country in the world for the

production of pork ? All the long-wooled varieties of sheep, known as Bakewell, Leicester, Cotswold, New-Oxfordshire, &c., are fat-producing animals; that is, they are as naturally inclined to acquire fat as other animals are to produce only lean ment. In England, such mutton is much esteemed. In this country the lean kinds are preferred. In Ohio and other Western States there is a grade of sheep called common that are as well fitted for the purposes of the Western farmer as any he could obtain in this country (except the South Downs) to breed for mutton, if careful selections were made and some care exercised in breeding and feeding. It is true they are a mongrel breed, made up of crosses of all the varieties ever imported, but they are strong and hardy and long-legged, which are valuable qual-

ities for the drover. Their bodies, when well fatted, at two or three years old, will weigh from 50 to 65 pounds, and the meat is just fat enough to suit the American taste. The heavier carcasses of the longwooled variety are generally too fat, though we think the taste for fat mutton is an acquired one, like that for fat pork.

West, and fully believe that there is no branch of agriculture so certain to produce sure and profitable re turns as that of raising sheep of the kind we have indicated. We know of no other pursuit that the new settlers in Kansas could adopt at all to compare with this. Such a town, for instance, as Lawrence, might own a hundred thousand sheep, all of which should be kept out on the broad prairies in Summer, under the care of shepherds and their dogs to guard them night and day from their greatest enemy, the prairie wolf. In Winter they could be provided for on a hundred farms, under cheap shelter, with earth walls and grass roofs. They winter well upon well cured wild hay, without grain except for those in hospital, if fed occa sionally upon any kind of roots, such as can be grown in great abundance in that soil. In the Fall or latter part of Summer, select the best animals for market and start them eastward across Iowa and Illinois, feeding them on cheap grain when the grass fails on

the great prairie pasture.

The raising of cattle must be the business of Kansas settlers, and we believe the best of all will be mutton sheep. The new settlers, too, must for a time make meat their principal diet-in fact it is the national diet of that region, just as vegetables are in China. We do not know of a greater act of folly, or a greater humbug, than inducing people to go to Kansus to practice the peculiar, not to say stupid, doctrine of

What the people of the West want-what all who grow meat and all who consume it want, is to have the great sea of prairie grass converted into meatcheap meat. This should be the leading object of all emigrants to the West. The business of grain-growing naturally belongs to a pastoral life. It is a subject to be thought of both by emigrants and old settlers, which is the most profitable, stock or grain, and if stock, which particular kind.

GOOD BREAD AND HOW TO MAKE IT .- An old Yankee housewife gives us the following valuable directions for making home-made or family bread:

Wheat and Indian Bread.—To two quarts of sifted Indian meal add hot water enough to wet the same; when sufficiently cooled, add one teaspoonful or more of sait, haif a pint of yeast, and one half teacupfull of molasses. Then add wheat flour enough to make it into loaves, lits should be kneaded well,) and when risen light, bake or steam it three or more hours; if this should get sour while rising, add a teaspoonful of sugar and a little saleratus dissolved in water.

Recent Morad — Take evan quantities of Indian

should get sour while rising, add a teaspooniui of sugar and a little saleratus dissolved in water.

Brown Bread.—Take equal quantities of Indian meal and rye flour; scald the meal, and when lukewarm add the flour, adding one-half pint of good yeast to four quarts of the mixture, a table-spoon even full of salt, and half a cup of molasses, kneading the mixture well. This kind of bread should be softer than wheat-flour bread; all the water added after scalding the meal should be lukewarm. When it has risen well, put it to bake in a brick oven or stove—the former should be hotter than for flour bread; if a stove oven, it should be steamed two hours, then baked one hour or more; when done, it is a dark brown. The best article for baking this kind of bread is brown earthenware—say pans eight or ten inches in hight, and diameter about the same; grense or butter the pans, put in the mixture, then dip your hand in cold water, and smooth the loaf; after this, slash the loaf both ways with a knife, quite deep. Some let it rise a little more smooth the loaf; after this, shash the loaf both ways with a knife, quite deep. Some let it rise a little more before they put it to bake. Many people prefer this bread made of one third rye flour, instead of one half. When it is difficult to get rye, wheat flour will answer as a substitute. It adds very much to the richness and flavor of this kind of bread to let it remain in the oven Virginia Corn Bread. - Dissolve one tablespoonful

of butter in three and a half pints of boiling milk; into this scald one quart of Indian meal; when cool, add a half pint of wheat flour, a little sugar, a tea-spoonful of salt, and two eggs well beaten; mix well together, and bake in two cake-tins well greased or Indian Bread called the St. Charles Indian Bread.

Indian Bread called the St. Charles Indian Bread, because prepared at the St. Charles Hotel, New-Or-leans.—Beat two eggs very light, mix them with one pint of sour milk, (or butter with sweet milk wild do,) then add a teaspoonful of soda or saleratus, then stir in slowly one pint of Indian meal and one tablespoonful of melted butter; beat these well together; bake in a common cake-pan, in a quick oven. The bread can be made very good without eggs.

Mush or Hasty Padding.—Stir into a half pint of cold water enough Indian meal to make a thick batter; put this to three or four quarts of boiling water over the fire; after this has boiled ten minutes etir in

over the fire; after this has boiled ten minutes etir in a desertspoonful of salt, and sifted meal until it is quite thick; let it boil from one to two hours, stirring it often to prevent its burning.

Fried Mash.—Mush to be fried should boil a little

Fried Mush.—Mush to be fried should boil a little longer, with a half pint of flour, say, fo two quarts of mush; put the mush in an earthen dish dipped in cold water; let it stand until perfectly cold; then cut it in slices half an inch thick, and fry them brown on both sides in a little butter or pork fat—lard will do with a little salt.

Indian Cakes.—Take some mush, add milk or warm to be a latter add flour cayer, to make the

water to make a batter, add flour enough to make the cake hold together; two or three eggs, two spoonsful of molasses or sugar, a little nutmeg or lemon, to suit

the taste; bake on a griddle or in an oven.

Baked Indian Pudding.—Into one quart of boiling
milk scald ten tablespoonfuls of Indian meal, when cold;
add a teacupful of molasses, a piece of butter the size
of an egg, a tenspoonful of sait, also of ginger and cinnamon; bake in a pudding dish from one to two hours
in a cook stove, or longer if in a brick oven. When
done it has the appearance of brown bread.

CONCRETE OR GRAVEL-WALL Houses,-Although much has been written on the subject of the above mode of building houses, and very strong recommenda tions have been advanced in its favor, we have found it impossible to satisfy ourselves of its reliability or of its actual cost. Writers through the newspapers as well as professional works, disagree on the most essential points. Some affirm that the walls will not stand without crumbling and cracking and shrinking about the timbers, and that they sometimes fall entirely; while others point conclusively to large strucures whose walls have gained hardness and strength with the years they have stood.

One of the best authorities on Foundations-Dobson's Treatise-while it recommends concrete for foundations under ground, says decidedly it should not be used for walls above ground. The mode of laving the materials, by letting them fall from a hight, is con demned by some, while by others it is strongly recom mended. The late work of Messrs, Cleaveland & Backus on Cottage Architecture condemns this mode of building as entirely unfit for houses; while Downing. Durver Fowler and other writers on the same subject, approve and recommend it. The only estimate we have seen made of the cost is in a little Manual for Architects, by A. B. Clough, Architect, by which the expense is made to vary from 3 to 5 cents per cubic foot. The proportions of lime recommended by others vary between the great extremes of one seventh and one fortieth-the latter being the proportions used in the large warehouse standing near the Pawtucket Railroad Station, Rhode Island. Strong lime, such particularly as that made of the magnesian timetones. which hardens very much by age, may of course be used in much less proportion than the poorer limes made from more impure limestones.

As the practice of building these walls has spread through many of the New-England towns, and certainly seems to be approved, reliable statements of the process adopted, the cost of the work, and of the condition of the walls after they have settled and hardened, would be of interest and value to many who may be contemplating building in the Spring.

Indian Names.—In the published proceedings of the Wisconsin Historical Society the Indian names for several of the towns, rivers, &c., in that State are given, and the question is asked. What is the English meaning of the words! The following are the translations of a few, as given by Louis M. Moran, one of the interpreters of the Chippewas:

Milwaukee—pronounced by the Indians Me-ne-aw-kee—the rich or beautiful land.

Sheboygan—a hollow bone.

Waukesha—pronounced by the Chippewas Wawgoosh-sha—the little fox.

Peewawkee—pronounced and should be spelled Pee-

ed and should be spelled Pee-Peewawkee-pronounced and should be spelled Pee nw naw-kee-the flinty place. Wannetescepe-the Indian word is Wee-be-te-see

Oshkosh-a hoof. But fat or lean, mutton will always find ready sale so this city at remunerating prices. Western farmers should turn their attention more earnestly to the subject of raising sheep, not for wool, but ment for the supply of all the eastern cities. We profess to be tolerably well acquainted with the great prairies of the make nothing of them.

Oshkosh—a hoof.

Manitouwalk—the home or place of the spirits.

There are many parts of long Indian names which are almost inaudible when spoken by an Indian, and yet they are necessary to make any sense of the word. White men generally, in writing such names, leave a partout, and the consequence is, that interpreters can make nothing of them. THE MAINE LAW VINDICATED.

FACTS AND FIGURES. Fress The Rochester Desily Tribuse, March 7.

There is not perhas any issue now before the people more subject to aerimonious dispute than that relative to the "Prohibitory law." The principal objection now urged is, that the law is inoperative and does no good, therefore should be repealed; while its friends insist on a fair trial of its utility. Determined to ascertain the actual result of the law and furnish the public with the facts, that each one may judge intelligently, we have examined some of the criminal records of the State, and give the following as an exact copy from the jail and police dockets of a few cities and counties certified by their respective jailors and police magistrates. We give the number of commitments in each case, from the 6th day of July 1835, to the 31st of magistrates. We give the number of commitments in each case, from the 6th day of July 1855, to the 31st of

magistrates. We give the number of commitments in each case, from the 6th day of July 1855, to the 31st of December, inclusive, as compared with the number committed during the same time in the year 1854, and exclusive of those for drunkenness.

The number committed to the Caynga County Jail from July 6 to December 31, 1854, compared with the same time in 1835 is 85 to 59—decrease in favor of the law 26. J. T. Knapp, Jailor.

Onondaga County Jail stands for the same time 138 to 103—decrease in favor of the law 35. Augustus Norton, Superintendent of Penitentiary.

Seneca County Jail stands 75 to 28, which shows a failing off two-thirds of the crime—decrease in favor of the law 47. Thomas Parks, ex-Jailor.

Ontario County Jail stands 89 to 45; decrease in favor of the law, 44. W. C. Edmondston, Turnkey. The number of committals to the Albany Watch House for the time above designated in each year is 1,974 to 1,278; decrease in favor of the law, 696.

Police Record of Syracuse stands 778 to 515; decrease in favor of the law, 263. J. T. Cuddeback, Police Justice.

Posice Record of Auburn stands for the same time 104 to 50; decrease 54—being less than half what it was under the old license system.

The Police Record of Rechester shows 1,352 commit-

Fonce Record of Auburn stands for the same time 104 to 50; decrease 54—being less than half what it was under the old license system.

The Police Record of Rochester shows 1,352 committals during the period specified in 1854, to 740 for the same period in 1855—decrease in favor of the law 812, less than half what it was under the old system. S. W. D. Moore, Police Justice.

The Record of Utica for four months previous to the 6th of July, compared with four months amounting.

oth of July, compared with four months succeeding, stands 165 to 80—decrease 85, being less than half the crime committed before. J. H. Bostwick, Police The whole number of committals recorded from the

the of July to the 31st of December 1854 is 4,960, to 2,898 during the same months in 1855—making a total decrease in favor of the law of 2,062.

decrease in favor of the law of 2,062.

The yearly increase of crime is about one tenth, which added to 4,960 gives 5,460, the number that would have been committed had nothing prevented. But instead of 5,460 we only have 2,898, a falling off 2,562 in less than six months—but a fraction more than half what it would have been under the old license law.

cense law.

Again, the number committed to the Police Office of Rochester, from the 6th to the 31st of July, 1854, was 261, for this same time in 1855 it was only 61, and 19 of these for drunkenness, leaving it 261 to 42, a decrease only one sixth as

crease in 26 days of 219, showing only one sixth as much crime as under the old law.

For this same time in the months of July the committals to the Seneca County Jail, stand 13 to 2—only one-sixth again.

The record of the Syrneuse Penitentiary stands for

The record of the Syraeuse Penitentiary stands for July 1854, 32 to 4 in July 1855—only one-eighth. In many places the law was regarded for the month of July, and the sale entirely abandoned—which easily accounts for this unprecedented diminution.

Such are the facts which we have taken much pains to cellect, and the story they tell is one of interest to all. If mistakes have occurred in the figures, we shall hasten to correct them. We have on hand the record of each month separate, certified by the official signatures, the antographs of which can be seen at our office at any time.

THE KNOW-SOMETHINGS.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Know-Something Order of this State was held at Rochester last week. Notwithstanding the blockade of the Western Railroad the attendance was very large, and comprised some of the most influential men in the State. The increase of membership in the Order since last August has been 43,250. Among the proceedings of public interest we find the following Platform, which was unanimously adopted

We hold, and will maintain under all circumstances, as the paramount National issues, I. Freedom is National.

II. Kansas shall be free.

III. Not another Slave State, nor foot of slave soil, shall be admitted into this Union.

As the paramount State issue:

I. Such a Prohibitory Law as shall stop the traffic in Intoficating Liquors as a beverage.

As viral to the prosperity of the country, we further hold and will maintain:

I. No interference tending to a union of Church and

State.

II. Principles and character, not birth-place, are the true test of admission to citizenship and its constitutional right.

III. Such an enforcement or amendment of our Nat-

uralization Laws as will secure a proper and suitab preparation for the exercise of the elective franchise. Any person may become a member by a unanimous vote of the Society, upon subscribing to these principles and agreeing to keep the pass-word secret unde all circumstances, and the proceedings, when so di

rected by the vote of the Society. Thirty-two Delegates were elected to represent the Grand Lodge in the National Convention at Buffalo on the 11th of June.

The officers for the present year are: e present year are:
...JOHN W. STEBBINS, Rochester.
...WESLEY BAILEY, Utlea.
D. H. MASSH, Obverpo.
...J. N. ELMORE, Elmira.
..JOHN VAN VOORHIS, jr., Rochester.
...P. C. CRAYDALL, Cayuga.

THE MOSQUITO KING.

From The New-Orleans Picayone, Feb. 27.
In his lecture on Nicaragua at the Lyceom Hall on Monday night, Dr. McBeangave an amusing account of an interview be once had with the young Mosquito King, who was dressed in the full costume of his country, to wit: a straw hat and a cigar. The young sovereign said that his father, the old King Bob, was very the country of t

try, to wit: a straw hat and a cigar. The young sovereign said that his father, the old King Beb, was very drunk when he sold his lands to Capt. Sheppard of Greytown, and that therefore the grant or sale was not valid. This is the grant which Col. Kinney has purchased, and under which he claims a vast region of territory. It is about as valid as the English claim to Greytown and the Mosquito coast, and neither party appears to have consulted the Government of Nicaragua, the only real and undoubted owner.

This old King Bob, by the way, was a curiosity. He was excessively fond of rum and tobacco, in which he was supplied by the English from Jamaica. About the time the latter first began to turn their serious attention to the acquisition of territory in Central America, King George the Third sent his sable brother a richly ornamented general's coat and cocked hat. King Bob was excessively delighted with his present, and took every occasion to exhibit himself in his new dress. The captain of the English war vessel which conveyed the present wishing to do honor to the recipient of hissovering's bounty, gave a grand entertainment on board, and invited King Rob and his court to be present. eign's bounty, gave a grand entertainment on board and invited King Bob and his court to be present The latter came, and as they approached the vessel, the captain was gratified to perceive that King Bob was dressed in the coat and hat he had just received. was diessed in the cost and hat he had just received. But what was the astonishment and consternation of all to perceive, when he boarded the vessel, that he had nothing else on. The ludierous appearance which the old Indian must have presented, dressed in a richly laced red coat, with tails hanging down behind, and a full plumed cocked hat, and no other article whatever, can be better imagined than described. His court, of course, were only the usual straw hat.

Among the productions of Nicaragua, enumerated

can be better imagined than described. Among the productions of Nicaragua, enumerated by Dr. McBean, none appeared to be more valuable than the different varieties of woods. In addition to the mahogany and others well known in commerce, there is one kind, the name of which we could not eatch, but which, when polished, exactly resembles rich green velvet. The lecturer stated that he had seen a set of furniture made of this wood, and nothing could exceed it for richness and effect. Another species, also common, looks, when properly prepared, like a piece of fawn-colored watered sifk. The lecturer thought that any person with capital, who should take down a saw-mill, would make a rapid fortune. GOOD TELEGRAPHING.-The European advices by

the steamship Persia, which arrived here at about s o'clock on Thursday morning, were received by the Associated Press in New-Orleans, via the direct Seaboard Telegraph Line, at the commencement of business on that day, so that the intelligence was acted upon simultaneously in this city and New-Orleans.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—NOTARIES
PUBLIC-New-York, Charles H. Bramball, Asiam H. Penta,
Public D. Moody, Thodours B. Glover, James H. Dill, Jeffersen Cettington, W. B. Harrison; Suffaix, John R. Satterly,
Ulater, Benj. M. Hashrouck, Orance, John T. Johnson, Wm.
H. Gernari, Montemery, Daniel P. Yeuser; Washington,
Clement M. Davison; Chemango, Warren Newton; Caruga,
Jures Hicks; Cattarangus, Moses Fleecker; Changone, Zhone
B. Thomasse.

A YOUNG LADY LOST IN A SNOW-STORM.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Iowa Point, K. T., Saturday, Feb. 9, 1856.

This has been a day of excitement in our quiet town, caused by a young lady in this neighborhood being lost in a snow-storm. The facts are as follows:

A Miss Martha Perkins, who resides five miles from this place, was on a visit to her brother-in-law, who resides here. On Thesday last, the 5th inst., she started to walk home. It was snowing hard at the time she started, and continued for two days. The snow was then eighteen inches deep. Her road was mostly over high rolling prairie—the snow beating directly in her face. She pursued her journey with much difficulty until, within a mile of home, she lost her way, and rambled about until near sunset, when she took refuge for the night in a deep, bushy ravine.

There, in the deep snow, she constructed a very ingenious little house out of the tail weeds that grew near by, and there she spent the first night of camp life, without food to sustain his, or fire to warm, or any clothing except her apparel to shelter her, the little weed

elothing except her apparel to shelter her, the little weed house she had erected being the only thing she had to her from exposure to the bleak winds and the storm. Early next morning she started out in pur-suit of her home, but went entirely a different course. snit of her home, but went entirely a different course. After traveling all day, frequently through snow four feet deep, exhausted and fatigued, her feet frozen, abandoning all idea of ever reaching home, she stopped and again built her a weed hut. In this little frail tenement she resigned herself to her fate, and it came well nigh being her last resting place upon this earth. She remained in this situation, at this last-named place, from Wednesday until Saturday, about 12 o'clock, when she was found by a party who were in search for her. She had been out four days and a haif, and four nights, exposed to the mercless storm on the for her. She had been out four days and a had, and four nights, exposed to the meachess storm on the prairies. The weather was intensely cold. During two nights of her exposure the thermometer ranged from 17 to 20 deg. below zero. She said to those who found her that she never slept during the whole time, believing that if she had gone to sleep she would never awake again.

believing that if she had gone to sleep she would never awake again.

It is a most miraculous escape from death, and those noble spirits who searched and found her, deserve great praise. To think that a young and delicate girl, not over sixteen years, could travel through such a snow-storm five miles, wading often waist-deep in snow, he out on the open prairie exposed to the storm of snow and the piercing blasts of the wintry wind four days and nights without food, fire, or even a blanket, and then live, is hard to believe; but such is the fact beyond a doubt, as at least half of our citizens who were in search of her can testify. Her feet were badly frozen, but it is believed she will entirely recover, with the less perhaps of a few of her toes. [Kansas Her.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD ACCI-

From The Albany Evening Journal, 20th.

The city was thrown into a state of intense commotion last evening by the rumor that a train of cars had been thrown off the track about two miles below the city, and forty persons killed! This, it was soon ascertained, was a very great exaggeration; as, while an accident had occurred at the point designated, no lives were lest. The accident was caused by the dropping of the fire-pan of the locomotive. This passed underneath the tender and the express and baggage cars, without harm; but it was caught under the wheel of the first passenger car, which was thrown on to its side and was dragged thus about 300 yards, and the second passenger car was thrown entirely from the track.

Both cars were full of passengers, and while many received slight bruises and scratches, only one was injured seriously—Joseph Vadney of Greenbush, who had one leg broken. George B. Woolridge, Sergeantat-Arms of the Assembly, was badly wounded; but his injury was caused by jumping from the platform of a car which was not thrown from the track. His right leg is broken in two places. He bore his pain with great fortitude, and was carefully attended by Drs. Armsby, March and others on his arrival at the depot. He is comfortable to-day. Several splintered bones were taken from the flesh.

Two old men, brothers, 65 and 70 years of age named Ellis, had narrow escapes. The legs of one were dragged under the first car, and the sole of his boot torn off, but no bones were broken. The other was so closely pressed that the case of his gold watch was forn off.

The alarm and excitement was intense; but gratitude for escape was the predominent feeling. We do not hear that the accident was the result of carelees. The city was thrown into a state of intense com-

The alarm and excitement was intense; but gratitude for escape was the predominent feeling. We do
not hear that the accident was the result of carelessners on the part of any one; but it is made a matter
of complaint that the bell-rope had been disengaged,
which prevented communication with the engineer;
in this case perhaps unnecessary, as the unusual commotion of the train must have been sufficient notice to
him. But the rope should never be detached until the
train reaches its destination.

WONDERFUL PRESERVATION OF LIFE AND LIME.—
In the care that was thrown once and half over and

Wonderful Preservation of Life and Line.

In the car that was thrown once and half over and drawn several hundred feet upon the track of the Hudson River Railroad last evening, though filled with passengers, not a limb was broken. Judge Gould of Troy, was bruised in the head, but not seriously. His lady and two children escaped unburt. Gov. Draper of New-York, received a severe contusion on his thigh, and a slight injury on the side of his head, but is in no other was injured. E. W. Fish, esq., of Brooklyn, was slightly bruised.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

CONVERSIONS AT THE NORTH AND SOUTH .- The Rev. Dr. Stiles, Secretary of the Southern Aid Society, vs that the church records show that there are more conversions in the Slave States than in the Free, compared with their respective population. It is explained by the fact, thinks a correspondent of The In dependent, that in the slave States colored men do not take a letter from one church to another, but are received as on original profession. AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY .- The receipts of this

Society for the last month were \$56,603, including 822,539 in donations, making a total for ten months of \$304,611. The donations exceed those of the corresponding period of the previous year by the sum of \$16,000. Grants of publication for the same period over 48,000,000 of pages. The proposed appropriations for the support of the Tract press in Pagan and Papal countries for the year ending April 1, amount to \$18,000, or \$2,000 in advance of the previ ous year. Twenty-four additional colporteurs have just been commissioned, and important plans are ma-turing for giving efficiency to the Society's labors at the South and West. The increase noted above, in the Society's receipts, is doubtless owing to the extra efforts put forth by the special friends of the Society, to save it from the deficiency which its treasury would otherwise probably have exhibited, in consequence of so many churches having declined their usual contributions, on account of the Society's inconsistent course in regard to Slavery.

METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH .- Judge Tyler, in the Circuit Court of Stafford County, Va., has decided the suit for Ebenezer Church in favor of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and has appointed trustees to hold the church and lot of land. This decision is an important one, as settling the question of the right of the Methodist Church South to ecclesiastical property in their domain.

NOVEL CONVERSION OF A PLACE OF WORSHIP .-The Israelites of Hartford have bought the meetinghouse formerly occupied by the North Baptist Church, with the \$5 000 given by the late Judah Touro, and have fitted up the edifice, and named it in honor of their benefactor, "Touro Hall," thus converting a Christian temple into a Jewish synagogue. THE PALLIUM.-The Pope recently gave his bene-

diction to the lambs which were to be afterward shorn, in order to furnish wool for the pallium which Rome sends to each of the new bishops. The pallium consists of a white woolen band or fillet, worn over the sacerdotal vestments. It is made by the nuns of St. Agnes in Rome, from the wool of sheep thus conse erated. The pallium has been used as a means of increasing the revenues of the church in times past; as high as \$14,000 have sometimes been paid to the Pope

RELIGION AMONG THE CHINESE -Religion would appear to be at a low ebb among the Chinese. The priest sits down in front of an altar with a small taper urning, and with a small mallet in one hand and a string of beads in the other, he begins to hum or half sing a number of words; this appears to be all the worship they have, and their belief is that the priest can and must do all the praying. In this latter partie ular the Chinese are not alone; there is a large class of religionists in our own country who look to the ministers to do all the praying.

THE SCOTCH FREE CHURCH -The Ray, Dr. Begg mys that probably there is no corporation in Britain s despetically governed as the "Free Church of Scot-ard" -a limited number of men notoriously manage | the call to the Broome street Church.

its affairs in their own way, having assemed all power

REFUSAL TO INSTALL.—The Haptist Church is Lima, Ind., lately refused to install the Rev. Mr. Fish Lima, Ind., lately refused to install the Rev. Mr. Fish, who had been warmly approved otherwise, because he was in favor of the Baptist Missionary Union, which was denounced and is now growingly regarded as a Pro-Slavery institution, after the type of the American Tract Society.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN .- A controversy is going on in the Methodist papers respecting the policy and management of the Methodist Book Concern, which has been a colossal institution with three-fourths of a million capital. One party takes the ground that lays men should manage it instead of ministers, while the other insists that, whatever profit may be made from the sales of the establishment, they ought to be devoted only to lessening the price of the books. TRANSLATIONS INTO LOWLAND SCOTCH.—Prince

Louis Lucien Bonsparte has caused a translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew in the Lowland Scotch to be executed and printed at his own experse. It is stated, however, that only the small number of eighteen copies have been struck off. CLERICAL CONTEMPT OF LENT .- The Churchman

of this city says, under the caption of "Clerical Con"tempt of Lent:" "The insincerity of the ultra Prot"estant school of our clergy, as respects even so sol"emn a season of their Church as Lent, is receiving a
"signal illustration here now. The city is placarded with advertisements of a grand 'Complimentary 'Entertainment,' 'of a most attractive character, at Niblo's Saloon, in honor of some great zealot of 'Temperance,' at which the world is tempted to go " and revel by the promise of 'well-spread tables and 'sweet music'—ay, and such 'rich speaking,' too, as Dr. Tyng on such occasions is addicted to the in-dulgence of, in order that, in the words of the prayer which it is the reverend doctor's duty to offer up in his church every day this week, by using such abstinence, 'our flesh being subdued to the Spirit, we may " 'ever obey God's holy motions in righteousness and "'true holiness.'" And then The Churchman lugu-briously adds: "What can the Church, what can even the world, think of duplicity and charlatanry such as this ?" We recommend to The Churchman-St.

REVISION OF THE AUTHORIZED VERSION OF THE SCRIPTURES IN ENGLAND .- In the English Lower House of Convocation, Canon Selwyn has given notice of a motion to propose a petition to the Upper House, requesting his grace and their lordships to take into their consideration the subject of an address to the Crown, praying that her most gracious Majest may be pleased to appoint a body of learned men, wel skilled in the original language of the Holy Scriptures, to consider of such amendments of the authorized ver-sion as have been already proposed, and to receive suggestions from all persons w offer them; to communicate with foreign scholars on difficult passages when it may be deemed advisable; to examine the marginal readings which appear to have been introduced into some editions since 1611; and to point out such words and phrases as have either changed their meaning or become obsolete in the lapse

BIBLES AMONG THE ARMENIANS. - Within two years upward of one million copies of bibles, tracts, and similar publications, have been circulated among the Armenians. Near nine millions of pages were issued during last year from the printing-press at Con-stantinople. Bible schools have also been established in a hundred different places in Turkey, and the mission staff comprises in all 115.

SECTS IN GERMANY .- The German sects may be divided at present into three classes: the Evangelical, the Mystic, and the Rationalistic. To the first belong the Moraviaus, the modern Baptists the Methodists; to the second the Swedenbergians and the Irvingites; to the third the Socialism, the Lightfriends, and the German Catholics. The Rationalist generally are not a sect, but a theological school and party in the Established Churches, which was once stronger than the Catholic party, but is now rapidly diminishing.

WHO NEXT !- A writer in The Clerical Journal (English) says: "In a sermon (corrected by the au thor, the Rev. Francis Close,) preached at St Mary's, "Cheltenham, and published by Thomas Arnold, Pater"nester Row, London, we find the doctrines of Arius,
"Nestorius and Socinus there eloquently set forths." As
"if God could have a mother! As if God could be born; could live and die! No such confusion of sub "stance is to be found in Scripture; it was Christ that "died, not God!" Where is the Bishop of Gloncester?"

LAST PROTESTANT IN MADEIRA. -- Some years ago there were a considerable number of people in Ma deirn, who, contrary to the command of the were readers of the Bible. That heresy, as it was called, appears to be now quite suppressed. The transgressors mostly emigrated to America, impelled partly, perhaps, by the general distress in the Island from the failure of the vines, but much more by a system of incessant annoyance to which they were subjected. One of them remained on the Island-a Senor de Reis, a man of considerable property. This man is lately dead.

UNION OF THE ROMAN AND ARMENIAN CHURCHES. -A new movement for a union with the Roman Church has lately been started by Boghas Dadian, Director-General of the Turkish powder man ufactories, and member of one of the first Armenion families. He has just returned from a journey through Europe, undertaken for this parpose, and is said to have met, in particular, with sympathy from the French Emperor. A pamphlet has been written by him on this subject, in the form of a letter to the Armenian Patriarch. THE CHURCH AND FREEMASONRY IN PRUSSIA .-

The Upper Ecclesiastical Board of Prussia has refused to interfere, as desired by many Lutheran Clergymen, in an efficial capacity, with the participation of eler-gymen in the Order of Freemasons, but left it free to the Superintendent-General of every Province to exercise his personal influence for this purpose. In other parts of Germany the reviving old Lutheran party foments the same agitation;—thus, in the Kingdom of Saxony, all officers of the army have been required by the Government to leave the Order. In the Lutheran Church in Sweden, however, the King and almost every clergyman of higher rank belongs to a Lodge.
UNIVERSALIST VIEW OF BIBLE REVISION.—The

Christian Freeman (Universalist) favors a revision of the English Bible, by a Convention of Belegates from all denominations of Christians, to be selected from their learned scholars by the denominations respectively. In respect to those words on which are rested the proof of disputed doctrines, it would have the Greek and Hebrew words retained, and Anglicized, thus, for instance: "And these shall go away into aionion punishment, but the righteous into aionion

VATICINATIONS OF A RELIGIOUS JOURNAL - The Puritan Recorder (Boston) states that evening prayers have been dispensed with at Cambridge, with the consent of the Board of Overseers, because the students were so unruly that decorum could not be pre-served. The Recorder thinks, (notwithstanding emi-nent erthodox ministers approved the change,) that nothing but the severity of orthodox government at the college can remedy this evil. The same journal is also leveling a series of articles against the popular lecture system. It thinks that ministers who b lecturers unfit themselves for their professional duties, and that infidel and heterodox lecturers sow the seed ECCLESIASTICAL,-The Rev. D. V. M. Johnson has

resigned his charge of the Floating Church of the Holy Comforter, and accepted the rectorship of St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, L. I. The Rev. Dr. Van Zandt of Petersburgh, has been called to the Ninth street Church in this city. The Rev. James Beattle of Fordham, has relinquished his cleare. The Rev. Dr. Dowling of Philadelphia, has been called to the Berean Baptist, Church this city. The Rev. A. B.